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ABSTRACT

The booklet contains brief synopses of 29 pieces of legislation enacted by the 95th Congress which affect physically and mentally handicapped persons. Covered are the following major pieces of legislation: Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-602); Housing and Community Development Amendments (P.L. 95-128, P.L. 95-557); Education of the Handicapped Amendments (P.L. 95-49, P.L. 95-561); Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments (P.L. 95-44, P.L. 95-524); and Social Security Act Amendments (P.L. 95-171, P.L. 95-216, P.L. 95-291, P.L. 95-600). Among other legislation addressed are the following: National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Amendments (P.L. 95-166, P.L. 95-627); Food Stamp Act Amendments (P.L. 95-59, P.L. 95-113, P.L. 95-458); and Tax Credits for Employing Handicapped Workers (P.L. 95-30, P.L. 95-600). Appendixes contain a table which traces the development of each law through the legislative process and cross references to individual summaries of laws found in previous issues of the series published by the Office for Handicapped Individuals. (SBH)

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a summary of Selected Legislation relating to the Handicapped 1977-78

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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INTRODUCTION

This booklet contains brief synopses of legislation enacted by the 95th Congress which affects physically and mentally handicapped persons. It is a widely disseminated document designed to help program planners, students and interested citizens gain insight into the impact of Congressional actions. These laws authorize programs with varied provisions benefiting handicapped persons.

The booklet is divided into two sections. The first contains summaries of "Major Legislation Benefiting the Handicapped." The second relates to "Other Legislation Benefiting the Handicapped." Following the legislative summaries are two appendices. Appendix A contains a table which traces the development of each law through the legislative process. Appendix B provides cross references to individual summaries of laws found in previous issues in this series, which also were published by the Office for Handicapped Individuals.*

Since this booklet is intended for a wide readership, including many readers who are not familiar with the federal legislative process, it is purposely written in non-technical language. The intent is to review the provisions of applicable laws in brief, readily understandable terms, rather than to provide a detailed, legal analysis. Interested readers should turn to original source documents for such insights into the meaning and intent of particular statutory provisions (see Appendix A for references to such source documents).

It is our hope that this information will prove helpful as a reference guide to a wide variety of individuals interested in programs for handicapped children and adults.

*Limited copies of the 1975-76 publication are available from the Office for Handicapped Individuals, DHEW, Washington, D.C. 20201.

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PART I. MAJOR LEGISLATION BENEFITING THE HANDICAPPED

1. Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-602)

General Scope. On November 6, 1978, President Carter signed into law an omnibus bill to extend and amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112) and the Developmental Disabilities Act (P.L. 94-103) and authorize a new program of independent living services for handicapped persons. The legislation authorizes a four-year extension of various vocational rehabilitation programs, including authority for basic grants-in-aid to the states and research, training and special project grant authorities. The Act also includes several new and expanded programs designed to open up more employment opportunity for physically and mentally disabled citizens. Title V of the law provides a three-year extension of developmental disabilities state formula grants as well as funding for state protection and advocacy systems, university affiliated facilities, and special projects. Title V also redefines the eligible developmentally disabled population, shifts the program's emphasis from planning to priority service areas, and revises the composition and role of state planning councils.

Implications for the Handicapped:

Vocational Rehabilitation Program: P.L. 95-602 revises the formula for determining state allotments under the basic federal-state vocational rehabilitation grant-in-aid program, and links future funding increases for the program to the national Consumer Price Index. The amendments also provide for the establishment of a number of new programs and the expansion of existing rehabilitation-related services to handicapped and severely handicapped persons under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, including: the creation of a National Institute of Handicapped Research, establishment of a comprehensive independent living services program, initiation of a pilot employment services program, launching of a special rehabilitation program for American Indians, and creation of a national council to advise on federal policies, programs and services affecting the handicapped.

Revised Formula for Basic Vocational Rehabilitation State Allotments. After lengthy debate over the past decade, Congress reached a compromise on the question of the formula for distributing federal grant-in-aid allotments for vocational rehabilitation services. For many years, the Hill-Burton formula has been used to calculate the amount states are entitled to receive. Large, wealthy states have argued that the formula's provision for squaring the per capita income factor unfairly skews the distribution in favor of small southern states. In P.L. 95-602, Congress agreed to continue using the Hill-Burton formula until funding exceeds the FY 1978 appropriations level. However, fifty percent of all funds above this level are to be distributed by a formula in which the per capita income factor is not squared.

For the next four fiscal years, authorization levels for the basic vocational rehabilitation program will be tied to increases in the Consumer Price Index. Adjustments will be made using the base funding level of $808 million in FY 1979. Such levels are intended to be a minimum threshold; the maximum authorization levels are specified in the new law, as follows:

Basic State VR Grants
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
$808	$880	$945	$972

Comprehensive Independent Living Services. Title III of P.L. 95-602 amends the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 by adding a new Title VII, entitled "Comprehensive Services for Independent Living." The new title provides for comprehensive services programs: (1) grants to states for comprehensive services (Part A); (2) discretionary grants to support centers for independent living services to older blind persons. Total funding for Parts A, B and C is authorized at: $80 million in FY 1979; $150 million in FY 1980; $200 million in FY 1981; and "such sums as necessary" in 1982. Also included in the new Title VII is authority to establish protection and advocacy systems for the severely disabled.

State Grants. The purpose of this part is to assist states in providing comprehensive independent living services designed to meet the current and future needs of individuals whose disabilities are so severe that they do not presently have the potential for employment but may benefit from vocational rehabilitation services which will enable them to live and function independently. Priority for services will be given to disabled individuals not served by other programs under the Rehabilitation Act or the Developmental Disabilities Act.

Allotments to states under Part A will be distributed according to relative population, with a minimum of $200,000 per state, or one-third of one percent of the funds appropriated in any given year (whichever is greater). The state vocational rehabilitation agency is designated as the administering agency for the program, with authority to contract with other agencies and organizations for the provision of services. To receive funds under Title VII, the state must submit a three-year plan for comprehensive independent living services to HEW for approval. The plan must include:

a description of the quality, scope and extent of services, and the goals and plans for distributing funds to independent living services programs;

assurances that service delivery facilities will be accessible to the handicapped;

assurances that special efforts will be undertaken to provide technical assistance to poverty areas;

stipulations that up to 20 percent of the state's allotment for comprehensive services will be passed along to local public agencies or private nonprofit organizations (the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration has the authority to waive this requirement).

Centers for Independent Living. In states having approved independent living plans, HEW may make grants to vocational rehabilitation agencies to establish and operate centers for independent living. Handicapped individuals must be substantially involved in the policy development and management of such centers, which may provide: intake counseling and evaluation of client needs; referral and counseling for attendant care; advocacy regarding legal and economic rights; skills training; housing and transportation referral and assistance; health programs; community group living arrangements; individual/group social and recreational activities; and attendant care and training of personnel to provide such care.

Part C-Services for Older Blind Individuals. This special program provides independent living services for persons over age 55 whose visual impairment is severe enough to make gainful employment extremely difficult, but for whom independent living goals are feasible. Services under Part C include: outreach; treatment; provision of eyeglasses and other aids; mobility training; and guide and reader services. Funding for this part may not exceed 10 percent of the amount appropriated for Title VII.

Part D-Protection and Advocacy. Under the general provisions of Part D, grants to states are authorized to establish systems, independent of service delivery agencies, for the protection and advocacy of the individual rights of handicapped persons. Such

systems may pursue legal, administrative and other apppropriate remedies in cases where the rights of disabled persons are being violated. Part D authorizes $6 million in FY 1979, $7.5 million in FY 1980 and $9 million in FY 1981 to establish such protection and advocacy systems.

National Council on the Handicapped. P.L. 95-602 calls for the establishment of a fifteen-member National Council on the Handicapped. Council members, appointed by the President, will represent individual consumers, national organizations, service providers and administrators, researchers, and business and labor groups. It must include at least five handicapped persons, their parents or guardians.

The Council's duties include: (a) continuing review and advice on all policies, programs and activities concerning handicapped persons conducted or assisted by any federal agency; and (b) establishing general policy, recommending research activities and overseeing the operation of the National Institute of Handicapped Research.

National Institute of Handicapped Research. P.L. 95-602 requires the establishment of a National Institute of Handicapped Research to stimulate, coordinate and support studies into the special needs and problems of handicapped individuals. Among the key features of the statutory provisions authorizing the new Institute are the following:

The Institute is created as a separate administrative entity within HEW, independent of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, with a director appointed by the President;

A network of research and training centers, developed in conjunction with institutions of higher education, are authorized to train rehabilitation professionals and researchers and to coordinate and conduct advanced research. The twenty existing federally funded Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers will form the basis for this network;

A Federal Interagency Committee will be established to identify and coordinate all federal rehabilitation research activities; and

A long range plan for rehabilitation research will be developed to identify research needs, funding priorities, and the goals of the Institute.

Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers will, among their other lines of inquiry, conduct research and model programs to demonstrate innovative methods of providing services to preschool aged handicapped children. Such service-related research will include: (a) early intervention, parent counseling, infant stimula-

tion, and early identification; (b) diagnosis and evaluation of severely handicapped children; (c) physical therapy, language development, and pediatric, nursing and psychiatric services; and (d) appropriate services for parents. Funding for the Institute is authorized at: $50 million in FY 1979; $75 million in FY 1980; $90 million in FY 1981; and $100 million in FY 1982.

Pilot Community Service Employment Programs. P.L. 95-602 contains two programs aimed at increasing the employability and employment opportunities for handicapped persons. First, the Community Service Employment Pilot Program, which will be administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, will provide full or part-time community employment to handicapped persons referred to the program by the state vocational rehabilitation agency. The Labor Department is authorized to enter into agreements with public and private nonprofit agencies, including national organizations and state and local governments for conducting such pilot projects. The Federal Government will pay up to 90 percent of the costs of carrying such projects.

The pilot projects will offer: (1) training and subsistence payments during the training period; (2) payment for any reasonable work-related expenses, transportation and attendant care (N.B., the term "attendant care" is defined as: "interpreter services for the deaf, reader services for the blind and services provided to assist mentally retarded persons to perform duties of employment"); and (3) placement services for employees in unsubsidized jobs when federal assistance for the project terminates.

The second employment activity authorized under P.L. 95-602 is an expansion of the current Projects with Industry program. Under this authority, HEW may enter into agreements with individual employers and others to establish jointly financed projects (maximum federal share—80 percent) that deliver training and employment services to physically and mentally handicapped persons in a realistic work setting. Follow-up supportive services are to be provided in conjunction with the project in order to assure handicapped persons continued employment opportunities in jobs for which they have been trained.

The legislation also establishes a new business opportunities program for handicapped persons. Grants and contracts are authorized to enable such individuals to start up and operate commercial enterprises and to assist in the development or marketing of their services/products.

American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services. The 1978 amendments authorize grants to Indian tribal bodies of up to 90 percent of the costs of vocational rehabilitation services furnished to their members. A state must continue to provide services to Indians

if it includes any Indians in its population count used to determine the state's basic federal vocational rehabilitation allotment.

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. P.L. 95-602 expands the enforcement authority of the ATBCB by adding new powers to: (1) bring civil action in any appropriate U.S. district court to enforce any final order of the Board; and (2) intervene, appear and participate (either directly or as amicus curiae) in any U.S. or state court in civil actions related to the Board activities or the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968.

The Board, which will be expanded to include representation from the Justice Department and the Department of Defense, is required to assess the projected outlays by state and local governments which would be required to offer handicapped persons full access to all programs and activities receiving federal assistance (i.e., the cost of complying with non-discrimination regulations promulgated in accordance with Section 504 of the Act). The Board will also be responsible for developing standards and providing technical assistance to agencies and individuals affected by regulations prescribed to overcome architectural, transportation, and communications barriers.

Non-Discrimination Provisions. The legislation provides some minor revisions to current non-discrimination protections contained in Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (i.e., Sections 503 and 504). These revisions:

clarify Congressional intent that Section 504 rights apply to any program or activity conducted by a federal agency, as well as those receiving federal financial assistance;

extend protections of the Civil Rights Act to handicapped persons applying for or engaged in federal employment, and access to benefits of federally assisted programs;

allow, at the Court's discretion, the awarding of attorneys' fees to the prevailing party (except the U.S. Government) in discrimination cases;

allow HEW to provide financial assistance to remove architectural, communication and transportation barriers if a study demonstrating the need for such action has been conducted and the President has approved the expenditure of funds for this purpose.

Developmental Disabilities Programs: Title V of P.L. 95-602 makes a number of substantive changes to the current developmental disabilities program, including: (a) a redefinition of the eligible population; (b) a shift of emphasis from planning to priority service areas; (c) a clarification in the role and change in the composition of state

planning councils; (d) a clearer statutory delineation of the mission of university affiliated facilities; and (e) increased authorization levels for state protection and advocacy systems.

Definition of Developmental Disabilities. The 1975 Developmental Disabilities Act (P.L. 94-103) mandated a study of the definition of "developmental disabilities." The study, prepared under an HEW contract by Abt Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts, yielded a proposed definition of "developmental disabilities," based on an individual's functional impairments, without reference to the etiological categories of disability listed in the 1975 law (i.e., mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism).

Congress subsequently adopted the language of the so-called Abt majority definition as part of P.L. 95-602. The revised definition reads as follows:

> "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of a person which (a) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments; (b) is manifested before that person attains age twenty-two; (c) is likely to continue indefinitely; (d) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: (1) self-care, (2) receptive and expressive language, (3) learning, (4) mobility, (5) self-direction, (6) capacity for independent living, and (7) economic self-sufficiency; and (e) reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

Congress stressed that the new definition is intended to include "everyone currently covered under the definition," as well as other individuals with similar characteristics. Individuals with the conditions listed in the previous law (P.L. 94-103) will be included if they meet the following criteria: "manifestation prior to age 22, expectation of continuing indefinitely, substantial functional limitation, and need for multiple services for an extended period."

Individuals already being served under the DD Act are not to receive less service as a result of the revised definition. However, Congress directed that the planning process and provision of services are to immediately address all disability groups covered by the new functional definition. As funding increases, a reasonable proportion of any new funding is to be directed toward meeting the needs of mentally retarded, cerebral palsied, epileptic, and autistic persons.

P.L. 95-602 requires HEW to make an analysis of the impact of the new definition for submittal to Congress by January 15, 1981.

Priority Service Areas. P.L. 95-602 requires the states to focus an increased share of their federal-state grant funds on a limited number of priority service areas. The four priority areas specified in the 1978 Amendments are:

case management services to assist developmentally disabled persons in gaining access to needed social, medical, educational and other services, including follow-along and coordination of services;

child development services for the prevention, identification and alleviation of developmental disabilities among children, including: early intervention, counseling and training of parents, early identification of developmental disabilities, and diagnosis and evaluation of such disabilities;

alternative community living arrangement services for assistance in maintaining suitable residential arrangements in the community, including in-house services, family support services, foster care, group living, respite care, and staff training, placement and maintenance; and

non-vocational social-developmental services, for assistance in performing daily living and work activities.

Additionally, a state may elect another priority area of services, provided it is specified in its state plan. As defined in the law, service activities include: delivery of services, model service programs, activities to increase the capacity of institutions and agencies to deliver services, coordinating with other services, outreach to individuals, and training of providers.

States must spend a minimum of $100,000 or 65 percent (whichever is greater) of their DD allotments for activities in the priority service areas. Funds must be spent on only one or two areas in years when the total federal appropriation for basic state grants is $60 million or less. States may opt to make their second priority area one of their own designation, as long as the first is one of the four identified above. In years when the federal appropriations range from $60 million to $90 million, states may fund a maximum of three areas. Under limited circumstances, HEW may grant a state a special waiver to select an alternative service priority area.

State Planning Councils. P.L. 95-602 specifies that the council and the administering agency "jointly" develop the state developmental disabilities plan.

The composition of the state planning council is modified to allow at least one-half, instead of one-third, of its members to be

consumer representatives. The remaining half must be made up of provider and state agency representatives. The consumer half of the council is to be composed of:

one-third—developmentally disabled persons;
one-third—immediate relatives or guardians of mentally impaired developmentally disabled persons, with at least one relative or guardian of an institutionalized developmentally disabled person;
one-third—other developmentally disabled persons, parents or guardians of developmentally disabled persons, or parents or guardians of mentally impaired developmentally disabled persons.

University Affiliated Facilities. P.L. 95-602 clarifies the functions of UAFs and satellite centers. (Satellite centers, originally authorized under the 1975 Amendments, are offshoots of existing university affiliated training programs.) The new statute also mandates the establishment of UAF standards within six months of enactment of P.L. 95-602 (i.e., May 1979). In order for a UAF to receive funding, it must either be in compliance with such standards, or be making substantial progress toward compliance and be able to achieve full compliance within three years. In addition, P.L. 95-602 provides for a minimum allotment of $150,000 to university affiliated facilities and $75,000 to existing satellite centers.

Protection and Advocacy Systems. The 1978 Amendments make only one substantive change to the current provision for state protection and advocacy systems—i.e., it establishes a minimum state allotment of $50,000. In addition, Congress raised the authorization levels for P & A systems from $3 million in FY 1978 to $9 million in FY 1979, $12 million in FY 1980 and $15 million in FY 1981 (see authorization table below).

Authorization Levels. P.L. 95-602 provides the following authorization levels for federal programs under the Developmental Disabilities Act (in millions of dollars):

Program	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
	(New Authorization)		
Basic Grants	$55	$65	$75
UAFs	12	14	16
Special Projects	20	22	26
P & A	9	12	15
Totals	$96	$113	$132

2. Housing and Community Development Amendments (P.L. 95-128, P.L. 95-557)

General Scope. On October 12, 1977, President Carter signed into law the Housing and Community Development Act Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-128), which extended for one year federal housing assistance programs. Included in the Act are provisions for community planning and development, loans for housing construction and renovation, rental assistance for low income individuals, rural housing programs, and special provisions for housing the elderly and handicapped. On October 31, 1978, Carter signed the 1978 housing amendments (P.L. 95-557), providing another one-year extension of federal housing assistance programs, authorizing congregate housing services for elderly and handicapped persons, and earmarking $50 million for Section 202 direct loans to construct housing for non-elderly handicapped persons.

Implications for the Handicapped. P.L. 95-128 requires local planning efforts related to the utilization of federal Community Development Block Grant funds to "insure full opportunity for participation by, and benefits to, the handicapped."

For the Section 8 rent subsidy program, two modifications were made which have significance for handicapped persons. First, at least $120 million of the total $1.59 billion authorized for the public housing and Section 8 programs must be used for Section 202 direct loans to construct or substantially rehabilitate housing for elderly and handicapped persons. In addition, per unit costs for Section 202 projects will no longer be tied to mortgage limits established for the old Section 231 elderly projects.

Rural Housing. Rural housing for the handicapped is expressly authorized for the first time under the 1977 amendments. The new law changes the eligibility of "elderly persons" to "elderly or handicapped persons or families." The definition of "handicapped person" includes the definition of "developmental disabilities" found in Section 102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act. This change affects the full array of rural housing assistance programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, including: the Section 502 Homeownership Loan Program; the Section 504 Home Repair Program, as well as the Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Program.

In addition, developers of congregate housing for the elderly or handicapped are now eligible for Section 515 rental housing assistance. The housing funded under this provision may be utilized in conjunction with educational and training facilities. In addition, congregate housing for elderly or handicapped persons, who require some supervision and central services, is specifically permitted under Section 508 of P.L. 95-128.

The law further states that ". . . specifically designed equipment required by elderly or handicapped persons or families shall not be considered elaborate or extravagant" in determining the feasibility of a Section 515 project.

Congregate Housing. The 1978 amendments (P.L. 95-557) establish a new assistance program of congregate housing services for elderly and disabled persons, as a step toward full implementation of the congregate housing provision contained in the 1970 Housing Act (Section 7). Congregate housing services are defined as a combination of residential shelter and social services, such as meals, housekeeping assistance, and help with grooming and personal hygiene. The purpose of the program is to enable functionally impaired persons to remain substantially independent within their own residences, and thus avoid unnecessary placement in institutional settings.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to enter into renewable three to five year contracts with either local public housing authorities or Section 202 housing sponsors. These contractors will be responsible for furnishing otherwise unavailable social services to frail elderly and handicapped tenants. A full meals program (at least two meals per day, seven days a week) is the minimum required service provided by the contractor; however, the sponsor is given flexibility in developing other social services designed to meet the needs of impaired tenants.

Close coordination between the housing sponsor and local social services agencies is required to prevent overlap and ensure that HUD funds do not supplant existing funding sources. The new law specifically prohibits the funding of social services that are already "affordable, accessible, and sufficiently available on a long term basis to eligible project residents." In addition, the contracting agency must maintain at least the same level of financial contribution to supporting services for project residents as it did prior to receipt of HUD congregate services funds.

Housing sponsors, in making application for congregate housing contracts, are obligated to consult with agencies responsible for handicapped persons, including vocational rehabilitation agencies, developmental disabilities councils, and state mental health, mental retardation/developmental disabilities agencies. When submitting final applications to HUD, the housing sponsor is required to attach the comments of such agencies so that HUD can "determine if there has been sufficient cooperation."

In addition, P.L. 95-557 stipulates that the local housing authority must employ in the congregate services program elderly and handicapped tenants who do not themselves require such extensive services. Wage rates for these workers must at least equal either the federal minimum wage or the local prevailing wage for similar

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work; in addition, the resident's wages will not disqualify him or her for public housing.

The eligibility of project residents for congregate services must be determined by a professional assessment committee, consisting of at least three persons, appointed by the local public housing agency, who are qualified to appraise the functional abilities of elderly and/or permanently disabled adults. Noneligible project residents also may participate in congregate meal services, provided their participation "will not adversely affect the cost-effectiveness or operation of the program."

The term "handicapped" is defined in P.L. 95-557 as persons:

> "having an impairment which (A) is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, and (B) substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently unless the individual receives supportive congregate services; such impairment may include a functional disability or frailty which is a normal consequence of the human aging process."

Congress indicated that persons with developmental disabilities living in public housing and Section 202 projects are to be considered eligible recipients of congregate services under Title IV.

The new legislation authorizes the following amounts for congregate housing services:

$20 million in FY 1979
$25 million in FY 1980
$35 million in FY 1981
$40 million in FY 1982

Although $20 million is authorized for FY 1979, only $10 million was included in the HUD Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 95-392).

Section 202 Set-Aside for Handicapped. The 1978 Amendments mandate that a minimum of $50 million in FY 1979 loan funds be set aside under the elderly/handicapped direct loan program (authorized under the Housing Act of 1959) for the construction and rehabilitation of housing for the non-elderly handicapped.* The earmarked funds are to be used to "serve the unique needs of handicapped individuals between the ages of 18 and 62 or families with a handicapped member or members of any age." The statutory purpose of these set-aside funds are to: (1) support innovative methods of meeting the needs of handicapped persons by providing a variety of housing options ranging from small group homes to independent living complexes; (2) provide handicapped occupants

* Besides earmarking the $50 million in the authorizing legislation, Congress also included parallel set-aside language in the HUD FY 1979 Appropriations Act (P.L. 95-392).

with an assured range of services and opportunities for optimal independent living and participation in normal daily activities; and (3) facilitate the access of handicapped persons to the community at large and to suitable employment within the community.

P.L. 95-557 also authorizes the inclusion of expenses for movable furnishings in the development costs of a Section 202 project. Such costs could be covered by the loan, if they were necessary to the basic operation of the project. This would include furniture and equipment for common areas, such as dining rooms and craft rooms.

In order to qualify for a Section 202 loan, nonprofit organizations would be required, under the provisions of the 1978 Amendments, to have a governing board which is representative "of the views of the community in which the project is located."

Other Provisions. The 1978 Amendments make a number of other changes in federal housing laws which may have implications for handicapped persons, including the following:

The scope of the Section 232 mortgage program is expanded to permit nursing homes and intermediate care facilities to finance the development of care facilities for nonresident senior citizens or other individuals who are capable of living outside an institutional setting but, nonetheless, require daytime care.

The portion of poor, single, nonelderly, nonhandicapped persons who can participate in public housing and Section 8-financed developments is increased from 10 to 15 percent of the total number of project residents.

Funds are authorized for so-called moderate rehabilitation projects in Section 8 existing housing units. The new plan calls for scaling Fair Market Rents in such units to the amount of the owner's investment—i.e., somewhere between the FMR's for existing units and those applicable to new and substantially rehabilitated units. This new authority should be helpful in expanding the number of accessible housing units—a scarce commodity in many communities—and, thus, ameliorate a major barrier to participation by physically handicapped persons in the Section 8 Existing Housing program.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give "particular attention" to meeting the housing needs of the elderly, handicapped, migrant families, Indians and other special needs groups in allocating rural housing research funds under Section 506 of the Housing Act of 1949.

3. Education of the Handicapped Amendments (P.L. 95-49, P.L. 95-561)

General Scope. On June 17, 1977, President Carter signed into law the Education Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-49), extending for five additional years a series of discretionary grant programs administered by HEW's Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. On November 1, 1978, Carter signed the Education Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-561), reorganizing and extending for five years the current Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) programs, including an existing program of aid to state operated and supported schools for handicapped children.

Implications for the Handicapped. P.L. 95-49 continues the following discretionary education assistance programs for the handicapped, without substantive changes:

Regional Resource Centers to aid teachers and administrators of programs for handicapped children;

Grants to demonstrate effective education and training methods and the long term benefits of providing services to severely handicapped children;

Centers and services for Deaf-Blind Children, a program under which approximately 4,500 deaf-blind youngsters are currently receiving specialized, intensive services through ten regional centers;

Early childhood education grants to stimulate the development of comprehensive educational services for handicapped children from 0 to 8 years of age;

Regional education programs designed to continue and expand vocational, technical, and postsecondary or adult education to deaf and other handicapped persons;

Training grants for personnel to educate the handicapped, including teachers, teacher trainers, researchers, speech pathologists, physical educators, recreational therapists, and other special service personnel;

Grants to improve recruitment of people to enter careers in the field of special education and disseminate information about educational opportunities for handicapped children;

Research in the Education of the Handicapped, a program to support applied research and related activities;

The Instructional Media and Captioned Films program, which responds to the need to provide teachers of the handicapped with specific educational materials to assist in educating such children.

In addition to extending the life of the above programs, P.L. 95-49 also repeals the statutory authority for the National Advisory Committee on the Handicapped and significantly modifies the program of grants for children with specific learning disabilities.

Both the Senate Human Resources Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee recommended that the learning disabilities grant program, authorized under Part G of the Education of the Handicapped Act, be discontinued. Since Congress had voted in 1975 to incorporate the term "specific learning disabilities" into the basic definition of a handicapped child and, thereby, assured that all BEH discretionary programs would be available for this purpose, the committees argued that there was no longer a need for a separate authority in the Act.

When the measure came up for floor action, however, the Senate approved an amendment introduced by Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) which broadens the existing research authority to cover "the development and conduct of model programs designed to meet the special educational needs . . ." of handicapped children. The effect of this amendment is to continue a portion of the Part G authority, while at the same time expanding it to cover all handicapped youngsters. The House of Representatives accepted the Senate version of the bill, thus incorporating the Javits Amendments into the final statutory language.

P.L. 95-49 includes only modest increases in the authorization levels for the ten discretionary grant programs with the following combined totals: $197 million in FY 1978; $209.0 million in FY 1979; $224.5 million in FY 1980; $236.5 million in FY 1981; and $247.5 million in FY 1982.

ESEA Title I Program for Handicapped Children. The Education Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-561) extended Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the multi-billion dollar program of aid to local school districts on behalf of underprivileged children. P.L. 95-561 also extended a specialized program of aid to state supported and operated schools for handicapped children, as originally authorized by P.L. 89-313 through FY 1983, with only minor changes. Although there had been some early Congressional proposals to consolidate the so-called 313 program into the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (P.L. 94-142), such plans were rejected by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Some minor changes were made to the 313 program to make it more consistent with the P.L. 94-142 program: (a) the definition of handicapped children is deleted and replaced with a reference to the definition under P.L. 94-142; (b) a technical revision is made in the language of Section 146 (formerly 121c) to clarify that the limitations on the use of 313 funds apply to both the state

administering agency and the other agencies or institutions receiving funds under this authority; (c) the existing reference to using funds to acquire equipment and construct school facilities is eliminated; and (d) programs assisted with 31[illegible] funds are required to be consistent with the provisions of Part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act.

December Child Count. Although the 1978 Amendments reorganize ESEA, only one substantive change was made to handicapped education programs under P.L. 94-142. This provision revises procedures for counting eligible handicapped children. The so-called "child count" is used as the basis for determining the amount of federal assistance local school districts and state educational agencies are entitled to receive. Under previous law, school systems had to count children twice—once in October and once in April—then average the counts to establish its reimbursement level. This procedure led to major fluctuations in the counts, generally because of the variances in anticipated funding. P.L. 95-561 mandates a single annual count to be made in December.

4. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments (P.L. 95-44, P.L. 95-524)

General Scope. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act authorizes a range of programs to assist unemployed persons to develop job skills and work potential; it also provides public service employment opportunities and job counseling. Public service employment offers both a source of jobs for disabled persons and a source of manpower to serve disabled children and adults. On June 15, 1977, President Carter signed into law the 1977 CETA amendments (P.L. 95-44), a simple one-year extension of the Act. On October 27, 1978 Carter signed the 1978 amendments (P.L. 95-524), which reorganize the original 1973 Act (P.L. 93-203), target resources to the "structurally unemployed" (persons without adequate job skills or experience), institute a number of safeguards against administrative abuse, increase private sector involvement, and encourage the transition of CETA beneficiaries into regular public or private sector jobs.

Implications for the Handicapped. A series of provisions in P.L. 95-524 emphasize employment and training services for handicapped individuals.

CETA prime sponsors (local organizations designated to carry out the program) are required to include in their master and annual plans descriptions of employment and training services to handicapped and disabled individuals;

The prime sponsor's annual plan is required to set forth an affirmative action program it will undertake for outreach, training, placement and advancement of handicapped persons in CETA

programs, including: (a) a description of the extent and methods used to meet the special needs of the handicapped; and (b) the number of handicapped individuals served during each of the preceding two years, the type of training or employment they were placed in, and the number who were moved into unsubsidized employment;

The prime sponsor's planning council and the state employment and training council are required to include in their membership representatives of the handicapped;

Discrimination on the basis of handicap is prohibited;

Part-time, flexitime and other alternative working arrangements are permitted for individuals unable, because of age, handicap or other factors, to work full time;

Prime sponsors are required to make an effort to remove architectural barriers to employment of the handicapped. Such efforts are not intended to provide CETA funding for major construction programs, but prime sponsors may use CETA and other funding to remove barriers that prevent qualified handicapped persons from filling available positions or that impede ready access to public facilities and services.

P.L. 95-524 defines the term "handicapped individual" to mean "any individual who has a physical or mental disability which for such individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment." "Unemployed persons" eligible to participate in CETA program include, in certain cases to be specified in Department of Labor regulations, "individuals who are institutionalized or have been released from a prison, hospital or similar institution; or clients of a sheltered workshop; or adults who receive or whose family receives Supplementary Security Income (SSI) benefits."

Special Programs. Emphasis on the handicapped was also added to Title III of the CETA Act, which deals with special federal responsibilities. The new law lists handicapped individuals among the groups in need of special employment and training programs because of their particular disadvantages in the general labor market or in various occupations (others on this list include offenders, persons with limited command of the English language, women and the elderly).

A new Section 306 is added to Title III, which calls for: (a) the establishment of programs to train personnel to work with and assist the handicapped; and (b) the establishment of administrative procedures, including the use of personnel having particular competence in the field, to meet the special needs of handicapped persons receiving CETA services.

Section 305 also sets forth a Congressional finding that: (a) due to the rapid implementation of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (P.L. 94-142) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112), there is a need for specialized supportive services and removal of architectural barriers; and (b) handicapped individuals represent a large percentage of the unemployed and these services will provide a meaningful improvement in their lives.

Youth Employment. The youth employment programs authorized under CETA also give more emphasis to the handicapped. Both Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects and Youth Employment and Training Programs include in their scope of community improvement activities the removal of architectural barriers to handicapped persons in public facilities. In addition, "appropriate efforts" must be made to include handicapped youth as participants in both programs.

Finally, legislation authorizing the Job Corps, an intensive training program for economically disadvantaged youth between the ages of 14 and 22, was amended by P.L. 95-524 to provide a waiver of the maximum age limit for handicapped persons.

5. Social Security Act Amendments (P.L. 95-171, P.L. 95-216, P.L. 95-291, P.L. 95-600)

General Scope. A number of minor changes are made to federal social service and welfare programs in 1977 and 1978 amendments to the Social Security Act. On November 12, 1977, President Carter signed into law the Social Security Act Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-171). This Act provides a simple extension for child day care provisions under the Title XX social services program. On December 20, 1977, Carter signed the second Social Security Act Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-216). P.L. 95-216 increases Social Security payroll taxes to prevent the rapid depletion of the Old Age Survivors Insurance Fund and Disability Insurance Fund.

On June 12, 1978, President Carter signed into law the Social Security Act Expenditure Reimbursement Authorization Act (P.L. 95-291), implementing a negotiated settlement of a dispute between the Department of HEW and 28 states concerning federal cost-sharing refunds for social services provided before October 1, 1975. On November 6, 1978, Carter signed the Revenue Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-600), temporarily raising the funding ceiling for the Title XX social services program from $2.5 billion to $2.9 billion and making a number of less far-reaching changes in provisions of the Act affecting the aged, blind and disabled.

Implications for the Handicapped. The funding and administrative provisions modified by the 1977 and 1978 amendments have a general

impact on the many handicapped recipients of Social Security Act programs.

Child Day Care. P.L. 95-171 extends through FY 1978 the following provisions relating to child day care services under the Title XX Social Services program:

$200 million in additional funding is authorized, specifically for child day care services; this action continues special earmarked funds first approved in 1975;

the use of additional funds for employment of welfare recipients;

a tax credit for employers who hire welfare recipients;

a waiver of staffing standards for child day care programs.

For purposes of determining eligibility under the Supplemental Security Income program (Title XVI), P.L. 95-171 permits assistance received as a result of a natural catastrophe under the federal Disaster Relief Act to be excluded from countable income.

Social Security Financing. P.L. 95-216 will require American workers to pay $227 billion in new Social Security taxes over the next ten years. The basic purpose of the new law is to place the Social Security system back on a sound financial footing. The Social Security tax rate will be gradually increased to 7.15 percent in 1987, while the wage base upon which taxes are assessed will rise from $16,500 to an estimated $42,600 over the same period. If these higher taxes had not been voted, the Old Age Survivors Insurance Fund was expected to run out in 1982 and the Disability Insurance Fund in early 1979.

Three modifications relating to program benefits are made by P.L. 95-216:

The limit on the amount a retired beneficiary can earn without loss of Social Security benefits—the so-called retirement test—is raised in several steps from $3,000 annually in 1977 to $6,000 in 1982.

A blind beneficiary will not be considered to have engaged in substantial gainful activity—a decision which results in termination or suspension of benefits—unless his monthly earnings exceed the retirement test (i.e., $333.33 in 1978). The SGA test for non-blind, disabled beneficiaries of Social Security, however, will remain unchanged (currently set by regulation at $240 a month).

The amount of income which an individual must have in order to qualify for a quarter of coverage is increased for calendar year 1978 from $50 to $250, and HEW is authorized to establish

quarterly income amounts for the years thereafter using a wage index.

In addition to increasing Social Security taxes, P.L. 95-216 also: (a) provides $187 million in extra aid to the states as fiscal relief from the FY 1978 costs of welfare; (b) adds new financial incentives to the states for lowering AFDC error rates; (c) authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to reimburse the states for certain erroneous state administered SSI payments made during 1974; and (d) requires the Secretary to undertake a study of mandatory Social Security coverage for all employees of federal, state and local governments and non-profit organizations, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, the Civil Service Commission, and the Department of the Treasury.

Reimbursement for Prior Social Services Claims. P.L. 95-291 authorizes $543 million in FY 1979 to enable the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to settle unpaid Title XX social services with 28 states for the period before October 1, 1975, mostly for services purchased under the authority of a 1971 HEW policy statement, which was subsequently reversed without having compensated the states. On October 1, 1975, these social services programs, contained in Titles I, IV-A, VI, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act, were folded into a new Title XX, which was intended to alleviate the federal-state disputes by requiring a statement of goals, priorities, income eligibility limits, non-reimbursable services and state planning and allocation procedures. Thus, only claims prior to the enactment of Title XX are settled under this law.

Title XX Funding Ceiling Increase. P.L. 95-600 temporarily raises the statutory spending ceiling on Title XX social services funds from $2.5 billion to $2.7 billion and extends a provision authorizing an additional $200 million for child day care services through FY 1979. Most states use some portion of their Title XX allotments to furnish services to disabled persons. The $2.5 billion cap on spending for social services has been in effect since July 1, 1972.

PART II. OTHER LEGISLATION BENEFITING THE HANDICAPPED

1. National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Amendments (P.L. 95-166, P.L. 95-627)

The National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-166) generally revise and extend a variety of child nutrition programs operated by the Department of Agriculture, including the summer food program, the special milk program, and the school breakfast program, and authorize a new program of nutrition information and education. P.L. 95-166 also redefines eligibility under the summer food program to allow individuals over age 18 to receive benefits if they are mentally or physically handicapped and are participating in a public school program established to meet their needs. Previously, eligibility was limited to persons under age 18.

The 1978 amendments (P.L. 95-627) extend for four years the school breakfast, lunch and milk programs, the child care food program, and the special supplemental food program (usually referred to as the Women-Infants-Children, or WIC, program).

Child Care Food Program. P.L. 95-627 amends the Child Care Food Program (CCFP) to:

make an institution that receives funds under Title XX of the Social Security Act eligible for program benefits, if federal, state or local licensing or approval is not available for assessing eligibility;

exempt family and group day care sponsoring organizations from the licensing and approval standards for program eligibility; and

require that the state plan include the number of institutions and the number of family or group day care homes that are licensed, approved or registered or that receive funds under Title XX, and the number of such institutions and homes that participate in the program.

Other provisions of the 1978 amendments include: (a) the offering of three options for breakfast program expansion—combined record keeping, equipment assistance, and funds for schools in especially needy areas; (b) the authority for children who qualify for free lunches to be eligible for free milk at the option of the school or local educational agency; and (c) a requirement that each state educational agency establish eligibility standards for providing additional assistance to schools in severe need, including those schools that are required to serve breakfast under sta e law.

2. Food Stamp Act Amendments (P.L. 95-59, P.L. 95-113, P.L. 95-458)

The Food Stamp Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113) makes significant changes in the food stamp program. Most notably, P.L. 95-113 authorizes the issuance of stamps at no cost to eligible individuals or families and the establishment of uniform national eligibility standards. The Act also provides for a limited exception to the prohibition against providing food stamps to institutionalized persons for individuals participating in alcohol or drug abuse treatment centers or residing in federally-subsidized housing for the elderly.

In addition, P.L. 95-113 permits certain public assistance offices to determine client eligibility for food stamps. Specifically, a single interview may be conducted to determine both eligibility for food stamps and eligibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children; or households composed entirely of Supplemental Security Income recipients may apply for food stamps at Social Security Administration offices and be certified for eligibility using information in their SSI files.

The Act authorizes the Agriculture Department to conduct pilot or experimental projects, including a test of "cashing-out" food stamps (i.e., paying the value of food stamps in cash rather than in coupons) for households composed entirely of members who are either age 65 or over or are SSI recipients. P.L. 95-113 also requires the state agency administering the food stamp program to notify SSI recipients about the availability and benefits of the food stamp program as well as eligibility requirements.

Two other laws amend the program for specific states only. P.L. 95-59 extends through September 30, 1978, temporary provisions that bar food stamp eligibility for SSI recipients in Massachusetts and Wisconsin who receive cash supplements in lieu of food stamps. P.L. 95-458 provides, through September 30, 1979, a special $10 federal payment in lieu of food stamps to SSI recipients in California who generally would meet food stamp eligibility criteria (but do not receive food coupons because the state has "cashed-out" program benefits).

3. Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud and Abuse Amendments (P.L. 95-142)

P.L. 95-142 adds provisions to Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to prevent and reduce fraud and abuse under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The Act includes provisions: (1) requiring disclosure of facility ownership information; (2) requiring suspension of medical practitioners who are convicted of criminal offenses; (3) requiring prospective providers or those seeking recertification to disclose any person convicted of a criminal offense who has a five percent or more interest in the facility; (4) modifying

requirements for Professional Standards Review Organizations; (5) authorizing a study of claims processing under Medicare and permitting reassignment of providers to other intermediaries under some circumstances; (6) providing for the establishment of a uniform reporting system applicable to health facilities; (7) providing incentives for establishment of state Medicaid fraud units, and (8) modifying the penalty pertaining to failure to meet Medicaid utilization review requirements.

4. Comprehensive Older Americans Act Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-478)

The 1978 Amendments to the Older Americans Act (P.L. 95-478) renew programs under the Act for three years and consolidate various authorizations into one title that covers all services to elderly persons. In addition, the new law establishes a pilot program of comprehensive long term care services for the elderly and authorizes the President to hold a 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

Demonstration Projects for Elderly, Blind and Disabled. P.L. 95-478 also authorizes demonstration grants to develop or improve methods of coordinating all available social services for the homebound elderly, blind and disabled. Such demonstration projects will be supported in ten states to:

identify elderly, blind and disabled individuals who need social services;

compile a list in each community of all services available to such persons; and

establish an information and referral service within the appropriate community agency to: (a) inform those in need of the availability of such services; and (b) coordinate the delivery of such services to elderly, blind and disabled persons.

The new law also directs the Federal Council on Aging to study the number of non-elderly persons in need of home delivery meal services.

Foster Grandparent Program. P.L. 95-478 extends the Foster Grandparent program for three years, combines its authorizations with the Senior Companion Program, raises the stipend that participants may receive from $1.60 to $2.00 per hour (if overall appropriations for the program are high enough to fund at least the current number of slots), and redefines "low income" from 100 to 125 percent of the government's poverty index.

5. Tax Credits for Employing Handicapped Workers (P.L. 95-30, P.L. 95-600)

The Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-30)

provides certain employers with a tax credit when they hire specific categories of unemployed persons. This tax credit amounts to 50 percent of the increased taxable wages paid by the employer, above calendar year 1977 wages. P.L. 95-30 also allows an additional credit of 10 percent of the wages paid to employees who were vocational rehabilitation referrals. Vocational rehabilitation referrals are defined as individuals who: (a) have a physical or mental disability which constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment; and (b) have been referred to the employer upon completion or while receiving rehabilitative services under an individualized written rehabilitation plan, as part of an approved state vocational rehabilitation program.

P.L. 95-30 places three limitations on the additional 10 percent credit: (1) only the handicapped person's first year of employment may be taken into account and it must have occurred after December 31, 1976; (2) only the first $4,200 of the handicapped person's wages may be taken into account; and (3) credits for handicapped persons may not exceed 20 percent of the total amount of credit the employer earns for hiring other targeted unemployed workers (N.B., employers are allowed a maximum of $100,000 in credits for other targeted new employees).

The Revenue Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-600) amends the job credit for hiring targeted groups by allowing a 25 percent credit for the second year of employment as well as 50 percent for the first year. Only the first $6,000 of wages per year may be taken into account. The 10 percent additional credit for vocational rehabilitation referrals is discontinued. Persons referred by state vocational rehabilitation agencies are considered to be one of the targeted groups, as are recipients of Supplemental Security Income and general assistance. An employer's tax credits under these provisions may not exceed 30 percent of the wages paid to all employees.

6. Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations (P.L. 95-130, P.L. 95-165, P.L. 95-205, P.L. 95-355, P.L. 95-480, P.L. 95-482)

Funds for programs administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in fiscal year 1978 (October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978) were appropriated under the authority of a series of continuation acts (P.L. 95-130, P.L. 96-165, P.L. 95-205), generally providing money for existing programs at their FY 1977 funding levels. A regular appropriations bill was never enacted because Congress could not settle on the language of a provision limiting the use of Medicaid funds for performing abortions.

Additionally FY 1978 funds for certain HEW programs were contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-355). Included in P.L. 95-355 were $37.8 million for discretionary

grant programs under Part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act and $5.3 million for vocational rehabilitation facilities and training under Sections 301 and 304 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Fiscal 1979 appropriations for HEW programs were enacted in two measures. The first (P.L. 95-480) was the regular appropriations act, which contained funds for the majority of HEW programs; the second (P.L. 95-482) was another continuation act, which provided both the authority to spend funds and the funding for a number of existing HEW grant programs whose statutory authority had not been renewed in time to be included in the regular appropriations bill. Among the programs covered by P.L. 95-482 were: vocational rehabilitation, developmental disabilities, and a variety of public health services, including health planning and community mental health services. The Act permitted continued spending for those programs at the FY 1978 spending level.

Although FY 1978 and FY 1979 HEW appropriations provided little growth for most programs benefiting handicapped persons, significant increases were made in the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (P.L. 94-142) state grant program, funded at a level of $465 million in FY 1978 and $804 million in FY 1979.

7. Housing and Urban Development Appropriations (P.L. 95-119, P.L. 95-392)

Fiscal 1978 appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (P.L. 95-119) contained funding for a number of federally-assisted housing and community development programs affecting handicapped citizens. P.L. 95-119 includes $750 million in new lending authority for the Section 202 programs of direct loans to construct and rehabilitate housing for elderly and handicapped citizens. The FY 1979 HUD appropriations act (P.L. 95-392) provides $800 million for the Section 202 program. $50 million of that sum are earmarked for housing for the non-elderly handicapped. P.L. 95-392 also contains $10 million to fund congregate housing services for the elderly and handicapped, as authorized under the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-557).

8. Indian Special Education Appropriations (P.L. 95-74, P.L. 95-465)

The Department of Interior FY 1978 appropriations act (P.L. 95-74) provides funding for a variety of special programs for American Indians, including educational services for Indian children. In a report accompanying the measure, Congress directed the Bureau of Indian Affairs to: (1) allocate from funds available for school operations, $2 million for special education; and (2) submit a report on its unmet special education needs by December, 1977. The Fiscal 1979 Interior

Department Appropriations Act (P.L. 95-465) earmarks $7 million for special education services to handicapped Indian children.

9. Career Education Incentive Act (P.L. 95-207)

The Career Education Incentive Act (P.L. 95-207) authorizes an array of programs to assist elementary and secondary schools in providing information and education on career opportunities, with an emphasis on overcoming bias and stereotyping associated with race, sex, age, economic status or handicapping conditions in selecting careers. The Act defines "handicapped" to mean: "mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, or other health impaired persons, or persons with specific learning disabilities who require special education and related services."

P.L. 95-207 establishes a state formula grant program to assist state and local educational agencies in providing leadership for career education activities. Among the authorized activities are the development of collaborative relationships with other state and local agencies, public and private organizations representing business, labor, industry and the professions, and organizations representing the handicapped persons, minority groups, women and older Americans. Career education encompasses activities involving career awareness, attitude towards work, career planning, selection and decision-making, and a broad view of career choices begun in the early stages of education. Specific job skill training is not included under the purview of the program, however.

The Act also authorizes model project grants to state and local educational agencies and non-profit organizations to eliminate bias and stereotyping in career goals, caused by race, sex, age, economic status or handicap.

10. Civil Rights Commission Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-444)

The Civil Rights Commission Act Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-444) extend the jurisdiction of the Civil Rights Commission to include protection against discrimination on the basis of handicap. The Act does not itself define "handicap," but refers to the definition established by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112).

The Civil Rights Commission carries out factfinding activities, investigates allegations of discrimination, and maintains an information clearinghouse, but has no enforcement authority. Its primary responsibilities involve the right to vote and equal protection under the law. P.L. 95-444 extends the Commission for five years, continues the Commission's state advisory committees, and prohibits the Commission from lobbying Congress or state and local governing bodies.

11. National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619)

The National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619) authorizes two programs to assist schools, hospitals and public care institutions to plan and install energy-saving measures. The programs are divided into two phases: (1) conducting energy "audits" to assess the conditions or needs of an institution's buildings; and (2) technical assistance and financial aid for planning and installing energy conservation systems.

The program for public and non-profit schools and hospitals authorizes a full range of activities including: initial audits, identification and implementation of energy-saving maintenance and operating procedures, and evaluation, acquisition and installation of energy-saving devices or systems. The program for public care institutions (including residential facilities for mentally retarded and mentally ill persons) is limited to: energy conservation audits; assistance in developing facility maintenance and operating procedures to reduce energy costs; and technical assistance to determine what energy saving systems or devices should be installed. Both programs are voluntary and are approved, funded and monitored by state energy offices.

12. Department of Transportation Appropriations Act for Fiscal 1978 (P.L. 95-85)

This Act provides funding for a variety of transportation programs, including mass transportation. P.L. 95-85 also imposes special limitations on reimbursable expenses for mass transit facilities, equipment and operations, requiring applicants to provide assurances that handicapped and elderly passengers are permitted reduced fares. P.L. 95-85 stipulates that rates charged to handicapped or elderly persons during non-peak hours may not exceed one-half of the general rate charged during peak hours.

13. Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-599)

P.L. 95-599 revises federal surface transportation programs (i.e., highways and railway assistance programs), including urban mass transportation programs. Among the major amendments benefiting handicapped persons are: (1) a continuation of the Transbus authority; (2) evaluations of the possible scope and impact of requiring Section 504 non-discrimination compliance for light rail and commuter rail service; and (3) a continuation of the Section 16 bus purchase program for non-profit organizations serving the handicapped and elderly. In addition, P.L. 95-599 emphasizes the need to consider handicapped persons under all transportation assistance authorities and creates a new grant program for national or local programs that address human resource needs as they apply to public transportation activities.

14. Federal Aviation Act Amendments (P.L. 95-163)

This Act permits commercial air carriers to provide reduced air fares, on a space available basis, to handicapped persons and their attendants.

15. Public Works Employment Act Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-28)

The Public Works Employment Act Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-28) add a new requirement that applicants for public works projects give assurances to the Department of Commerce that their proposed projects comply with standards for accessibility by handicapped persons, as set forth under the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968. The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board is authorized to insure that all new buildings and facilities meet accessibility standards. P.L. 95-28 also authorizes public works projects for the construction, renovation, repair or other improvements of health care or rehabilitation facilities, owned and operated by private nonprofit organizations (N.B., public facilities had already been eligible).

16. End Stage Renal Disease Program (P.L. 95-292)

P.L. 95-292 amends Title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize cost-saving incentives and more flexibility in utilizing different modes of treatment for end-stage renal disease, kidney dialysis and transplantation. These changes are intended to permit greater independence for the patient.

The Act authorizes: (1) incentives for the use of lower cost, medically appropriate self-dialysis (particularly home dialysis), as an alternative to high-cost institutional procedures; (2) the elimination of current program disincentives to the use of kidney transplantation; (3) the implementation of incentive reimbursement methods to assure more cost-effective delivery of services to patients dialyzing in institutions and at home; and (4) the study of alternative ways to improve the program and the issuance of regular reports to Congress on the status of the renal disease program.

17. National Architectural Barrier Awareness Week Act (P.L. 95-267)

The National Architectural Barrier Awareness Week Act (P.L. 95-267) authorizes the President to designate the third week of May, 1978 and 1979, as "National Architectural Barriers Awareness Week," and to "call upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate activities." Congress passed P.L. 95-267 as a joint resolution, recognizing: (1) that architectural barriers infringe upon the rights of the physically handicapped by impeding their access to buildings; (2) that public commitment is necessary to achieve the goal

of removing barriers; and (3) that to obtain a commitment, the public must be made aware of the problems caused by architectural barriers.

18. Legal Services Corporation Act Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-222)

P.L. 95-222 revises and extends federally-supported legal services corporations, and adds handicapped persons to the list of eligible clients. Legal service corporations are local organizations that provide an array of legal counseling and referral services, as well as client representation for needy individuals. P.L. 95-222 requires legal service corporations to adopt procedures for determining and implementing priorities for providing legal assistance, taking into account the relative needs of eligible clients, particularly the needs of clients, including handicapped and elderly persons, having special difficulties in accessing legal services for special legal problems.

19. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-266)

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment, and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-266) extends child abuse prevention and treatment programs through fiscal year 1981 and authorizes adoption programs aimed at children, including handicapped children, in institutions and foster care homes for whom adoption may be the best alternative to assure their healthy development. P.L. 95-266 establishes: (a) a national adoption information and exchange system; (b) a national adoption and foster care data gathering and analysis system; (c) technical assistance, education and training materials for adoption and adoption assistance programs; and (d) development of model adoption legislation and procedures.

20. Amateur Sports Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-606)

The Amateur Sports Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-606) revises and extends the authority for the U.S. Olympic Committee, facilitates the coordination of various amateur athletic activity and recognizes the rights of amateur athletes. In defining the responsibilities of the U.S. Olympic Committee, P.L. 95-606 mandates that the Committee provide encouragement and assistance to amateur athletic programs and competition for handicapped individuals, including, where feasible, the expansion of opportunities for meaningful participation by handicapped individuals in programs of athletic competition for able-bodied individuals.

21. Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-454)

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-454) mandates sweeping reforms in the employment practices of the Federal Government. Included in the Act is the authority for agency heads to employ or assign such reading assistants for blind employees and interpreting assistants for deaf employees as may be necessary to

enable the employees to perform their work. Interpreters or reading assistants who were not assigned by the agency may receive pay for their services, either from the blind or deaf employee or from a non-profit organization.

22. Health Services Programs Extension (P.L. 95-83)

P.L. 95-83 authorizes a simple, one-year extension through September 30, 1978, for a variety of federal health programs, which directly and indirectly benefit many handicapped individuals. Among the programs continued under the provisions of P.L. 95-83 are: comprehensive state health services; health planning and resource development; community mental health centers; community health centers; family planning; home health services and training; hemophilia treatment centers and blood separation centers; maternal and child health services; sudden infant death syndrome; cancer control programs and the National Cancer Institute; heart, blood vessel, lung and blood disease prevention programs; health services research; health statistics; national research service awards; and the National Library of Medicine.

23. Rural Health Clinics (P.L. 95-210)

P.L. 95-210 amends Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to permit Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements for the provision of non-physician directed services in rural health clinics. Rural health clinics may be headed by a physician assistant or nurse practitioner; however, they must have arrangements with a local physician and a nearby hospital for referral and periodic review and must primarily provide services on an outpatient basis.

24. Community Mental Health Centers Act and Public Health Service Act Amendments (P.L. 95-622)

P.L. 95-622 amends programs under the Community Mental Health Centers Act, and programs of assistance to libraries of medicine. The Act also modifies the authority for programs administered by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the National Cancer Institute, and extends the authority for National Research Service Awards.

A President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research is established under P.L. 95-622, modifying and extending through FY 1982 the former President's Commission on the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. Commission studies mandated under the Act include: (1) the requirements for informed consent to participate in research projects or certain medical procedures; (2) definition of death, including the advisability of developing a uniform definition of death; (3) voluntary testing, counseling, and information

and education programs with respect to genetic diseases; (4) the differences in availability of health services as determined by the income or residence of persons receiving such services; and (5) current procedures and mechanisms designed to: (a) safeguard the privacy of human subjects of behavioral and biomedical research, (b) ensure the confidentiality of individually identifiable patient records, and (c) ensure appropriate access of patients to information contained in their records.

25. Health Services and Centers Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-626)

This Act revises and extends a number of public health service programs, including: (1) state formula grants for preventive health services; (2) project grants for prevention activities in the areas of hypertension, fluoridation, flu immunization, venereal desease control, and lead-based paint poisoning prevention; (3) resources for disease prevention and health promotion through a broad range of rural and urban demonstration programs; (4) a childhood and adolescent smoking prevention initiative; (5) collection and periodic submission to Congress of a national disease prevention profile; (6) the integration of the old Office of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine into the Office of Health Information and Health Promotion; (7) an adolescent pregnancy prevention initiative designed to promote the development of community-based service networks; and (8) a Select Panel for the Promotion of Child Health.

P.L. 95-626 also amends the National Genetic Disease Act, which authorizes counseling, education, research and research training programs for human genetic disorders. The 1978 amendments: (1) expand the description of genetic conditions covered by the Act to include conditions relating to mental retardation and other genetically caused mental disorders; (2) authorize the planning, establishment and operation of voluntary federal genetic testing and counseling programs; and (3) authorize an assessment of the need for genetic services and the provision of assistance to states in developing programs to meet such needs.

26. Health Services Research, Health Statistics, and Health Care Technology Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-623)

P.L. 95-623 provides for the continuation of the activities of the National Center for Health Services Research and the National Center for Health Statistics. In addition, the Act establishes a new National Center for Health Care Technology and a National Council on Health Care Technology to carry out research demonstration projects and evaluation activities related to: (1) factors affecting the use of health care technologies in the United States; (2) methods of disseminating information on health care technologies; and (3) the effectiveness,

cost effectiveness, and social, ethical, and economic impacts of particular medical technologies.

27. Fair labor Standards Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-151)

P.L. 95-151 increases the Federal minimum wage and establishes a Minimum Wage Study Commission to analyze the social, political, and economic ramifications of minimum wage, overtime, and other requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. Included in the study is to be an assessment of the potential effects of increasing the minimum wage rate and/or providing a different minimum wage rate on the employment of handicapped and elderly persons.

28. Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-115)

The Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 revise juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and add the following items to the list of authorized activities under state and local grants: (1) advocacy projects aimed at improving services to youth impacted by the juvenile justice system; (2) support for coordinating business and industry opportunities with youth employment activities; (3) improvements in due process safeguards within the juvenile justice system; and (4) development and implementation of programs related to juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities.

29. Federal Program Information Act (P.L. 95-220)

P.L. 95-220 establishes a computerized program information system applicable to all federal domestic assistance programs. This program, which will encompass the full range of federal domestic assistance activities, will include information on benefits available to handicapped individuals. The system is required to: (1) identify each program by title, authorizing statute, and administering office; (2) describe the program, its objectives and the types of activities which have been funded under it; (3) describe eligibility requirements, the formula governing the distribution of funds, and the types of assistance, uses and restrictions; (4) provide financial information on amounts appropriated, requested and obligated in the current and/or previous year; (5) identify information contacts; and (6) provide a general description of any application requirements and procedures.

APPENDIX A
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF LAWS RELATING TO THE HANDICAPPED, 1977-78

Title	Bill No.	Date Introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of Passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Date Approved	Number
Public Works Employment Program	HR 11 (S 427)	Jan. 4	PWT	EPW	Feb. 16	Mar. 4	95-20	95-38	Feb. 24	Mar. 10	May 13	95-28
Tax Reduction and Simplification Act	HR 3477	Feb. 16	WM App	Fin	Feb. 24 Mar. 1	Mar. 28	95-27	95-66	Mar. 8	Apr. 29	May 23	95-30
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Authorizations	HR 2992	Feb. 1	EdL	HR	Mar. 28	May 16	95-123	95-174	Mar. 29	May 25	June 15	95-44
Authorizing Education Programs for Handicapped Persons through FY 1982	HR 6692 (S. 725)	Apr. 27	EdL	HR	May 6	May 6	95-268	95-124	May 9	May 23	June 17	95-49
Social Security Amendments of 1977	HR 1404	Jan. 6	WM	Fin	Mar. 15	June 24	95-80	95-296	Mar. 21	June 28	June 30	95-59
Department of Interior Appropriations for FY 1978	HR 7636	June 6	App	App	June 6	June 16	95-392	95-276	June 9	June 17	July 26	95-74
Biomedical Research and Related Programs, FY 1978	HR 4075	Mar. 14	IFC	HR	Mar. 28	Apr. 26	95-117	95-102	Mar. 31	May 4	Aug. 1	95-83
Department of Transportation Appropriations for FY 1978	HR 7557	June 2	App	App	June 2	June 14	95-383	95-268	June 8	June 23	Aug. 2	95-85

APPENDIX A
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF LAWS RELATING TO THE HANDICAPPED, 1977-78—Continued

Title	Bill No.	Date Introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of Passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Date Approved	Number
Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977	HR 6111 (S 1021)	Apr 6	EdL	Jud	May 13	May 14	95-313	95-165	May 19	June 21	Oct. 3	95-115
Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations for FY 1978	HR 7554	June 2	App	App	June 2	June 21	95-380	95-280	June 15	June 24	Oct. 4	95-119
Housing Authorizations	HR 6655 (S 1523)	Apr. 26	BFUA	BHUA	May 2	May 16	95-236	95-175	May 11	June 7	Oct. 12	95-128
Continuing Appropriations for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for FY 1977	HJ Res 626	Oct. 13	—	App	—	Oct. 13	—	—	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	95-130
Medicare and Medicaid Anti-fraud Amendments	HR 3 (S 143)	Jan. 4	WM IFC	Fin.	June 7 July 12	Sept 26	95-393	95-453	Sept 23	Sept 30	Oct. 25	95-142
Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments of 1977	HR 3744 (S 1871)	Feb. 22	EdL	HR	July 22	Sept 21	95-521	95-446	Sept 15	Oct. 7	Nov. 1	95-151
Federal Aviation Act	HR 6010	Apr. 5	PWT	—	May 12	—	95-301	—	May 17	May 27	Nov. 9	95-163
Making further continuing appropriations for FY 1978	HJ Res 643	Nov. 1	App	—	Nov. 2	—	95-792	—	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 9	95-165

APPENDIX A
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF LAWS RELATING TO THE HANDICAPPED, 1977-78—Continued

Title	Bill No.	Date Introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of Passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Date Approved	Number
National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act Amendments	HR 1139 (S 1420)	Jan. 6	EdL	Agr	May 10	June 16	95-281	95-277	May 18	June 30	Nov. 10	95-166
Child Care and Employment of Welfare Recipients Extension	HR 3387 (HR 2850)	Feb. 9	WM	Fin	June 16	Sept 29	95-439	95-456	July 18	Oct. 17	Nov. 12	95-171
Continuing Appropriations for FY 1978	HJ Res 662	Nov. 29	App	—	Nov. 29	—	95-824	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 9	95-205
Career Education Program for Elementary and Secondary Schools	HR 7	Jan. 4	EdL	HR	Mar. 31	Oct. 19	95-150	95-513	Apr. 5	Oct. 20	Dec. 13	95-207
To provide for reimbursement for rural health clinic services under the medicare and medicaid programs	HR 8422	July 19	WM IFC	—	July 29 Sept 19	—	95-548	—	Oct. 17	Oct. 19	Dec. 13	95-210
Social Security Financing Amendments of 1977	HR 9346	Sept. 27	WM POCS	—	Oct. 12 Oct. 17	—	95-702	—	Oct. 27	Nov. 4	Dec. 20	95-216
Federal Domestic Assistance Programs Information Act	S 904 (HR 6257)	Apr. 3	GO	GA	May 16	May 12	95-341	95-135	Sept 27	May 17	Dec. 28	95-220

APPENDIX A
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF LAWS RELATING TO THE HANDICAPPED, 1977-78—Continued

Title	Bill No.	Date Introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of Passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Date Approved	Number
Legal Services Corporation Act Amendments of 1977	HR 6666 (S 1303)	Apr. 27	Jud	HR	May 13	May 16	95-310	95-172	June 27	Oct. 12	Dec. 28	95-222
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act	HR 6693	Apr. 27 1977	EdL	—	Sept 19 1977	—	95-609	—	Sept 26 1977	Oct. 27 1977	Apr. 24	95-266
"National Architectural Barrier Awareness Week"	HJ Res 578	Aug. 5 1977	POCS	Jud	Mar. 3	Apr. 6	95-918	95-727	Mar. 6	Apr. 11	Apr. 24	95-267
Reimbursing States for Certain Social Services expenditures prior to October, 1975	HR 11370 (S 2360)	Mar. 8	Jud WM	Fin	May 4 May 9	Feb. 7	95-1114	95-632	May 23	May 25	June 12	95-291
Medicare End State Renal Disease Program Amendments	HR 8423	July 19 1977	WM	Fin	July 29 1977	Mar. 22	95-549	95-714	Sept 12 1977	Apr. 10	June 13	95-292
Second Supplemental Appropriations for FY 1978	HR 13467	July 13	App	App	July 13	Aug. 1	95-1350	95-1061	July 20	Aug. 7	Sept 8	95-355
Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations for FY 1979	HR 12936	June 1	App	App	June 1	Aug. 1	95-1255	95-1060	June 19	Aug. 7	Sept 30	95-392

APPENDIX A
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF LAWS RELATING TO THE HANDICAPPED, 1977-78—Continued

Title	Bill No.	Date Introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of Passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Date Approved	Number
To extend for three years the Commission on Civil Rights	S 3067 (HR 12432)	May 11	Jud	—	May 12	—	95-1140	—	Sept 6	June 27	Oct. 10	95-444
Civil Service Reform Act of 1978	S 2640 (HR 11280)	Mar. 7	POCS	GA	July 31	July 10	95-1403	95-969	Sept 13	Aug 24	Oct. 13	95-454
Food Stamp Amendments of 1978	HR 1337	Jan. 4 1977	WM	Fin	Mar. 16	Aug. 21	95-976	95-1127	May 16	Aug. 25	Oct. 14	95-458
Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 1979	HR 12932	June 1	App	App	June 1	Aug. 2	95-1251	95-1063	June 21	Aug. 9	Oct. 17	95-465
Older Americans Act Amendments of 1978	HR 12255 (S 2850)	Apr. 20	EdL	HR	May 13	May 15	95-1150	95-855	May 15	July 24	Oct. 18	95-478
Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations for FY 1979	HR 12929	June 1	App	App	June 1	Aug. 16	95-1248	95-1119	June 13	Sept 27	Oct. 18	95-480
Continuing Appropriations for FY 1979	HJ Res 1139	Sept 19	App	App	Sept 21	Oct. 11	95-1599	95-1317	Sept 26	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	95-482
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments	S 2570 (HR 12452)	Feb. 23	EdL	HR	May 10	May 15	95-1124	95-891	Sept 22	Aug. 25	Oct. 27	95-524

APPENDIX A
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF LAWS RELATING TO THE HANDICAPPED, 1977-78—Continued

Title	Bill No.	Date Introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of Passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Date Approved	Number
Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978	S 3084 (HR 12433)	May 15	BFUA	BHUA	May 15	May 15	95-1161	95-871	July 24	July 20	Oct. 31	95-557
Authorizing funds through fiscal year 1983 for elementary and secondary education programs	HR 15 (S 1753)	May 11	EdL	HR	May 11	May 15	95-1137	95-856	July 13	Aug. 24	Nov. 1	95-561
Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978	HR 11733	Mar. 22	PWT	—	Aug. 11	—	95-1485	—	Sept 28	Oct. 3	Nov. 6	95-599
Revenue Act of 1978	HR 13511	July 18	WM	Fin	Aug. 4	Oct. 1	95-1445	95-1263	Aug. 10	Oct. 10	Nov. 6	95-600
Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services and DD Amendments	HR 12467	May 1	EdL	—	May 13	—	95-1149	—	May 16	Sept 21	Nov. 6	95-602
Amateur Sports Act of 1978	S 2727	Mar. 10	Jud	CST	Sept 25	Apr. 27	95-1627	95-770	Oct. 14	May 8	Nov. 8	95-606
National Energy Conservation Policy Act	HR 5037 (S 2057) (HR 8444)	Mar 14 1977	WM Energy	ENR	June 16 1977 July 27 1977	Aug. 18 1977	95-431 95-543	94-409	July 18 1977	Sept 13 1977	Nov. 9	95-619
Community Mental Health Centers and Biomedical Research Amendments	S 2450	Jan. 27	IFC	HR	—	May 15	—	95-838	Oct. 15	June 26	Nov. 8	95-622

APPENDIX A
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF LAWS RELATING TO THE HANDICAPPED, 1977-78—Continued

Title	Bill No.	Date Introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of Passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Date Approved	Number
Health Services Research, Statistics and Technology Act of 1978	S 2466 (HR 12584)	Jan. 31	IFC	HR	May 15	May 15	95-1190	95-839	Sept 25	Aug. 9	Nov. 9	95-623
Health Services and Centers Amendments of 1978	S 2474 (HR 12370)	Feb. 1	IFC	HR	May 15	May 15	95-1191	95-860	Oct. 13	Sept 29	Nov. 10	95-626
Special Supplemental and Child Care Food Programs Extension	S 3085 (HR 12411)	May 15	EdL	Agr App	May 15	May 15 July 19	95-1153	95-884 95-1020	Oct. 15	July 21	Nov. 10	95-627

Note: The bills in parentheses are companion measures.

TABLE OF COMMITTEE ABBREVIATIONS

Agr	Agriculture
	Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry
App	Appropriations
BFUA	Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs
BHUA	Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
CST	Commerce, Science and Transportation
EdL	Education and Labor
ENR	Energy and Natural Resources
EPW	Environment and Public Works
Fin	Finance
GA	Governmental Affairs
GO	Government Operations
HR	Human Resources
IFC	Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Jud	Judiciary
POCS	Post Office and Civil Service
PWT	Public Works and Transportation
WM	Ways and Means

APPENDIX B
Cross-References from Previous Summaries Amended by or Related to Laws Reviewed in 1977-78 Summary

1977-78 Law	Amended or Related Law	1963-67 Summary Page #	1968 Summary Page #	1971 Summary Page #	1972 Summary Page #	1974 Summary Page #	1975-76 Summary Page #
Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-602)	Vocational Rehabilitation Act	4, 20, 26	7	8	—	3	21, 30
	Rehabilitation Act of 1973	2, 18, 15	—	1	—	18	1
	Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act						
	Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act						
Housing and Community Development Amendments (P.L. 95-128, P.L. 95-557)	Housing and Community Development Act of 1973	—	—	—	—	8	20
	Housing of 1959						
Education of the Handicapped Amendments (P.L. 95-49, P.L. 95-561)	Education for All Handicapped Children Act	3, 11, 19, 24, 25	2, 3	2	5	6	4, 32, 34
	Education of the Handicapped Act	30					
	Elementary and Secondary Education Act						
Social Security Act Amendments (P.L. 95-171, P.L. 95-216, P.L. 95-291, P.L. 95-600)	Social Security Act	1, 13	—	—	1, 3	1, 13, 22	11, 14, 18
National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Amendments (P.L. 95-166, P.L. 95-627)	National School Lunch Act	—	—	—	—	26	8
	Child Nutrition Act of 1966						

APPENDIX B
Cross-References from Previous Summaries
Amended by or Related to Laws Reviewed in 1977-78 Summary—Continued

1977-78 Law	Amended or Related Law	1963-67 Summary Page #	1968 Summary Page #	1971 Summary Page #	1972 Summary Page #	1974 Summary Page #	1975-76 Summary Page #
Medicare-Medicaid Anti-fraud and Abuse Amendments (P.L. 95-142)	Social Security Act	1, 13	—	—	1, 3	1, 22	18
Comprehensive Older Americans Act Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-478)	Older Americans Act of 1975	—	—	5	—	21	17, 26
	Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973						
Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-30)	Internal Revenue Code	—	—	—	—	—	29
Revenue Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-600)							
Health, Education and Welfare Department Appropriations Acts of 1977 and 1978 (P.L. 95-130, P.L. 95-165, P.L. 95-205, P.L. 95-355, P.L. 95-480, P.L. 95-482)	Health, Education, and Welfare Department Appropriations Act	—	—	—	—	19, 25	20, 22, 23 24
Housing and Urban Development Department Appropriations Acts of 1977 and 1978 (P.L. 95-119, P.L. 95-392)	Housing and Urban Development Department Appropriations Act	—	—	—	—	—	19
National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619)	Energy Conservation and Production Act	—	—	—	—	—	27
Department of Transportation Appropriations for FY 1978 (P.L. 95-85)	Department of Transportation Appropriations Act	—	—	—	—	—	32

APPENDIX B
Cross-References from Previous Summaries Amended by or Related to Laws Reviewed in 1977-78 Summary—Continued

1977-78 Law	Amended or Related Law	1963-67 Summary Page #	1968 Summary Page #	1971 Summary Page #	1972 Summary Page #	1974 Summary Page #	1975-76 Summary Page #
Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-599)	Urban Mass Transportation Act	—	—	7	—	20, 28	—
Public Works Employment Act Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-28)	Public Works Employment Act	—	—	—	—	—	25
National Architectural Barriers Awareness Week Act (P.L. 95-267)	Public Building Cooperative Use Act of 1976 Elimination of Architectural Barriers Act of 1968	—	9	8	—	—	32
Health Services Program Extension Act (P.L. 95-83)	Public Health Service Act Community Mental Health Centers Act	2, 8, 15, 23, 25, 29	—	6	4	18, 28	9, 28, 33 34
Community Mental Health Centers and Public Health Service Act Amendments (P.L. 95-622)							
Health Services and Centers Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-626)							
Health Services Research, Health Statistics, and Health Care Technology Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-623)							
Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-115)	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Act	—	—	—	—	26	—

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